

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

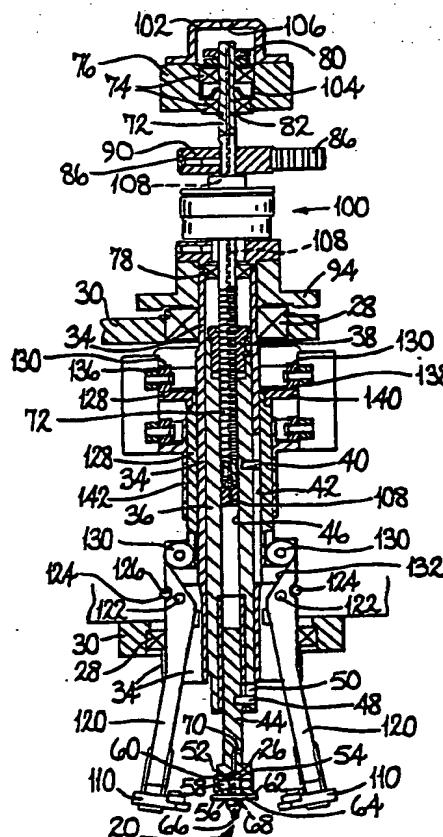
IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 4 : - H05K 13/04	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 85/ 03404 (43) International Publication Date: 1 August 1985 (01.08.85)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB84/00015 (22) International Filing Date: 23 January 1984 (23.01.84) (71) Applicant (for JP only): DYNA/PERT - PRECIMA LIMITED [GB/GB]; Mason Road, Cowdray Centre, Colchester, Essex CO1 1DX (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : HAWKSWELL, Victor, Thomas [GB/GB]; 72 Chelmer Road, Witham, Essex (GB). (74) Agent: GILDING, Martin, John; Patents Department, P.O. Box 88, Belgrave Road, Leicester LE4 5BX (GB). (81) Designated States: JP, US.		Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: HEAD FOR HANDLING ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS (57) Abstract <p>A pick-up head especially for use in a machine for placing electrical components on a substrate comprises a tool holder mounted for movement, conveniently by a lead screw driven by a motor, between a plurality of datum positions and further positions remote therefrom, having means for interchangeably mounting a pick-up tool with a datum face of the tool located at a predetermined position relative to the tool holder. The head further comprises a plurality of orienting jaws mounted for movement towards and away from a component carried on the datum face of a tool on the tool holder when the holder is in one of the datum positions whereby the jaws can engage the component to orient the component. The jaws have a plurality of spaced sets of cooperating datum faces disposed generally transversely to the plane of the datum face of the tool in the holder, each set of datum faces being disposed so as to be capable of orienting a component carried by a tool mounted on the tool holder when the holder is at a corresponding one of said datum positions. A machine including the pick-up head comprises a tool support for supporting a plurality of tools and the machine is arranged so that tools carried by the pick-up head may be interchanged with tools in the tool support dependent upon the components which are to be handled. A wide range of component sizes can be handled using the single pick-up head.</p>		



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	IT	Italy	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	JP	Japan	RO	Romania
BR	Brazil	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CH	Switzerland	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
DE	Germany, Federal Republic of	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	ML	Mali		
FR	France				

1.

1 HEAD FOR HANDLING ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to heads for handling electrical components, for example so-called "chips", flatpacks, S.O. style transistors, leadless chip carriers and the like, and to machines for handling electrical components comprising such heads.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 It is necessary to handle electrical components for a variety of purposes in modern technology. One major
15 area in which many components have to be handled is the application of components to substrates, for example printed circuit boards, in the assembly of electronic circuitry. In the handling of electronic components, specially in placing various components on printed circuit
20 boards, it is essential that the components be positioned precisely at a desired location and in a desired orientation. Many machines have been proposed for accurately placing components on substrates. Some of these previously known machines have included so-called pick-up
25 heads by which components are picked up from a component supply and placed in a desired position and orientation on a suitable substrate. U.S. Patent Specifications Numbers 4135630 and 4290732 both describe machines for picking up electrical components and placing them at desired positions
30 and orientations on a suitable substrate. The pick-up heads of the machines described in each of these U.S. Patent Specifications have a vacuum or suction tool by which components are held on the pick-up head and so-called pawls or fingers by which the components are positioned
35 accurately in correct orientation on the tool. Machines of this type are capable of very precise positioning of



2.

1 components of appropriate size. However, it is frequently
necessary to position a number of components of widely
varying sizes on a single substrate. By way of example
components to be placed on a single board may have sides
5 ranging from 1.25mm to 31.5mm in length and may be up to
6.5mm in thickness. The heretofore known machines, for
example of the type described in the aforementioned U.S.
Patent Specifications, are capable of satisfactorily
handling a small range of sizes of components; however, in
10 order to accommodate components of the size variation which
it is often necessary to position on substrates, sufficient
accuracy and reliability has not been achieved with a
single pick-up head without manually adjusting or changing
the pawls or fingers, or alternatively providing the
15 components in an already orientated manner. This latter
system demands extreme accuracy in delivering components to
the pick-up head which requires a component feed means
which is dimensionally accurate to very close tolerances
and hence which is very expensive - known component feed
20 systems provide components in pockets of reeled tapes or
so-called "sticks" in both of which cases it is difficult
to ensure that the components supplied are orientated in
the component supply sufficiently accurately. In addition,
if, in order to achieve sufficiently precise positioning,
25 the component feed is relied on to give the necessary
accuracy, there is a considerable period (from picking the
components from the component supply to finally placing the
components on the substrata) during which the components
may be disturbed on the pick-up head thereby losing the
30 orientation and precise positioning of the components.
Changing of the pawls or fingers on pick-up heads of the
type shown in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Specifications
would be a most inconvenient and time-consuming operation
and, furthermore, it is difficult to ensure that the
35 replacement pawls or fingers are sufficiently precisely
mounted on the pick-up head - great care is required to

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



3.

1 achieve the necessary precision. Accordingly, where
components of a wide variety of dimensions have been called
for on a single substrate it has been customary to present
the substrate to a plurality of pick-up heads each capable
5 of handling components of different and complementary size
ranges. Precision pick-up heads are expensive and a
plurality of heads is, furthermore, wasteful of space.

10

15

20

25

30

35



SIGNATURE

4.

1

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

5 It is one of the various objects of the present invention to provide an improved head for handling electrical components and orienting the components, which can deal with a bigger range of sizes of components than has hitherto been conveniently possible with the a head comprising orientation pawls or fingers.

10

Another object of the present invention is that of providing a machine for handling electrical components including a head capable of handling components having a wider size range than hitherto conveniently possible with a single head .

15

20

25

30

35

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



5.

1

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above and other objects are achieved by providing a head for handling electrical components comprising a tool holder, means for moving the holder between a plurality of datum positions and further positions remote therefrom, the holder having means for interchangeably mounting a tool with a datum face thereof positioned at a predetermined position relative to the tool holder, the head further comprising a plurality of orienting jaws mounted for movement towards and away from a component carried by and abutting the datum face of a tool mounted on the tool holder when the holder is in one of the datum positions whereby to engage and orient a component carried by the tool, the jaws having a plurality of spaced sets of cooperating datum faces generally transverse to the plane of the datum face of a tool in the holder, each set of datum faces of the jaws being so disposed as to be capable of orienting a component carried by a tool mounted on the tool holder when the holder is at a corresponding one of said datum positions.

With a head having several sets of orienting jaws, it is possible to handle a wider range of components than with previously known heads. Suitably the tools carried by the holder can be interchanged so that the holder mounts a tool most appropriate for the component to be carried by the tool. Preferably the tool holder of a head according to the invention has a socket in which a shank portion of a tool can be received to mount the tool on the holder in a located position, the tool holder being conveniently provided with retaining means to retain the shank of the tool in the socket.

A machine for handling electrical components comprising such a head with interchangeable tools also



6.

- 1 comprises means facilitating interchanging of the tools.
Such a machine comprises a tool support for supporting a
plurality of tools and means for relatively moving the head
and tool support whereby to mount a preselected tool
5 carried by the tool support on the tool holder. Provision
of such a tool support enables a machine for handling
electrical components and, for example, placing the
components in predetermined positions on substrates, to
operate without any intervention during the operative cycle
10 from the operator to handle a wide variety of components.

15

20

25

30

35

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



1

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

There now follows a detailed description to be read with reference to the accompanying drawings, of a component placing machine having a pick-up head embodying the invention. It will be realized that this machine has been selected for description to illustrate the invention by way of example.

10

In the accompanying drawings:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the component placing machine;

15

Figure 2 is a view in side elevation of the machine embodying the invention;

Figure 3 is a view in section showing part of the pick-up head;

20

Figure 4 is a plan view of part of a carriage of the machine showing a tool support thereof;

Figure 5 is a front view showing the tool support of the Figure 4;

25

Figure 6 is a view in front elevation of part of the machine showing twin pick-up heads of the machine with a cover partly broken away;

30

Figure 7 is a diagrammatic plan view showing the relationship of jaws of the pick-up head when in a closed condition orienting a component; and

35

Figures 8 and 9 are perspective views of jaws of the pick-up head.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

1

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A component placing machine for handling electrical components, for example so-called "chips", and placing them in predetermined positions on a suitable substrate, for example a printed circuit board or boards, embodying the invention, is shown in Figure 1. The component placing machine comprises a frame 10 including a bridge member 12 on which are mounted twin pick-up heads 14. Two carriages 16 are mounted for movement along parallel paths beneath the bridge member 12, each carriage 16 being associated with one of the pick-up heads 14; on each of the carriages 16 a tool support 18 for supporting a plurality of tools 20 for supply to the associated pick-up head, is disposed. Between the two carriages is mounted a substrate support 22 on which substrates 24, for example printed circuit boards, may be located for placement of electrical components thereon. The machine further comprises means (to be described in greater detail hereinafter) for relatively moving the pick-up heads 14 and tool supports 18 whereby to mount a preselected one of the tools 20 carried by the tool support 18 on a tool holder 26 (see Figure 3) of the pick-up heads 14.

The pick-up heads 14 are mounted for rotation about spaced vertical axes in bearing 28 carried by support brackets 30 of a head support member 32. The pick-up heads 14 are substantially identical in construction and therefore only one of the heads will be described in detail hereinafter.

This pick-up head comprises a body member 34 which is supported for rotation in the bearings 28. The body member 34 is hollow and a carrier 36 to which is secured a drive nut 38 is mounted for vertical sliding movement within the body member 34. The carrier 36



9.

1 comprises a guide pin 40 slidable in a vertical keyway 42
in the wall of the body member 34 whereby to prevent
rotation of the carrier 36 relative to the body member 34.

5 A substantially cylindrical vertical bore 46
extends through the carrier 36. The tool holder 26
comprises a shaft portion 44 which is slidingly received in
a lower end portion of the bore 46 with the remainder of
the tool holder 26 projecting downwardly beyond the carrier
10 36. A guide pin 48 fixed in the shaft portion 44 is
received in a slot 50 in the carrier 36 whereby to prevent
rotation of the tool holder 26 relative to the carrier 36
and to restrict the distance by which the tool holder 26
may move relative to the carrier 36 in a vertical
15 direction. The tool holder 26 is normally in a lowermost
position relative to the carrier 36, with the guide pin 48
engaging a lowermost end face of the slot 50, remaining in
this position under the force of gravity: this lowermost
position is a location position of the tool holder 26.

20

The holder 26 comprises means for interchangeably
mounting one of the pick-up tools 20 with a datum face
thereof positioned at a predetermined position relative to
the tool holder. This mounting means comprises a socket 52
25 in a lowermost end portion of the tool holder 26 in which a
shank 54 of the tool 20 is slidingly received. The tool
holder 26 comprises retaining means resiliently biased into
a recess 56 in the shank 54 of a tool 20 received in the
socket 52 to retain the tool 20 on the holder 26. The
30 retaining means comprises a plurality, viz. a pair, of
balls 58 held captive in the holder 26 but projecting into
the socket 52, the balls being resiliently biased into the
socket 52 by a resilient rubber sleeve 60 surrounding the
lower end portion of the holder 26 and operating on
35 portions of the balls 58 projecting from their housing in
the holder 26 to urge the balls inwardly of the socket 52.



10.

1 The tool 20 is accurately located at the predetermined
position relative to the holder 26 by engagement of a
locating face 62 of a projecting collar 64 of the tool 20
with a lowermost location face of the tool holder 26, thus
5 to locate a datum face 66 of the tool 20 relative to the
holder 26 so that the datum face 66 is in said
predetermined position. A passage 68 extends axially
through the tool 20 and opens through the datum face 66.
An upper end portion of the passage 68 opens to means for
10 connecting the passage 68 to a vacuum source of the
machine, said means being provided by a bore 70 in the tool
holder 26 connected by a flexible rubber pipe (not shown)
to the vacuum source.

15 The machine further comprises means for moving
the carrier 36, and thus the tool holder 26, vertically
between a plurality of datum positions and further
positions remote therefrom. The means for moving the
carrier 36 vertically comprises a lead screw 72 mounted for
20 rotation coaxially with the body member 34 in bearings 74
carried by a further bracket 76 of the head support member
32 and a bearing 78 at an upper end portion of the body
member 34; the lead screw 72 is fixed against vertical
movement by lock nuts 80 and a circlip 82. A threaded
25 portion of the lead screw 72 is received in the drive nut
38 so that rotation of the lead screw 72 in the drive nut
38 causes vertical movement of the drive nut (thus the
carrier to which it is fixed) relative to the body member
34 which is fixed against vertical movement in the bearings
30 28. Thus, when the tool holder 26 is at its lowermost
position relative to the carrier 36 the tool holder may be
moved by rotation of the lead screw 72 between a plurality
of datum positions and further positions remote therefrom.

35 The lead screw 72 is arranged to be driven by a
servo motor 84 mounted on the head support member 32: a

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



11.

1 pulley 88 secured to an output shaft of the servo motor 84
drives, through a toothed drive belt 86 a pulley 90 keyed
to the lead screw 72. An encoder 92, also mounted on the
head support member 32, likewise driven by the output shaft
5 of the servo motor 84, provides a digital indication of the
rotation of the output shaft of the servo motor 84 and thus
of the pulley 90 and the lead screw 72 to which it is
keyed: this information is used by a computer control
system of the machine to control the rotation of the lead
10 screw 72 whereby to control a vertical position to which
the carrier 36 is moved.

As hereinbefore mentioned, the whole pick-up head
14 is rotatable in the bearings 28. A gear 94 is secured
15 to the body member 34 of the pick-up head 14; the gear 94
is in mesh with a gear 96 secured to the output shaft of a
stepping motor 98. As is well known stepping motors are
constructed to be rotated through a known angle each time a
pulse is received by the motor: thus, by supply of a known
20 number of pulses the stepping motor may be rotated through
a known angle. In the case of the stepping motor 98, by
causing the output shaft of the motor 98 to rotate through
a previously determined angle by supply of the requisite
number of pulses, the body member 34 may likewise be
25 rotated through a predetermined angle. As the carrier 36
is constrained to rotate with the body member 34 and the
tool holder 26 is likewise constrained to rotate with the
carrier 36, operation of the stepping motor 98 to rotate it
through a predetermined angle will cause rotation of the
30 tool holder 26 through a predetermined angle, likewise.
However, rotation of the carrier 36 and thus the drive nut
38 which is secured thereto, whilst the lead screw 72
remains fixed, will cause a change in the height of the
carrier 36 relative to the body member 34. A clutch
35 mechanism 100 is therefore provided which operates on a
signal from a computer control of the machine just prior to

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



12.

1 operation of the stepping motor 98, to effectively clamp
together the lead screw 72 and the body member 34 so that
when the stepping motor 98 operates to rotate the body
member, the lead screw rotates with the body member as one
5 unit. After the stepping motor 98 has rotated through the
desired angle, the computer control signals release of the
clutch mechanism 100 so that the lead screw 72 and body
member 34 can again rotate independently of one another.
The inertia provided by the stepping motor 98 together with
10 the gears 94, 96 is sufficient to maintain the body member
34 in the position to which it has been rotated.

A bearing cap 102 is sealed in an air-tight
manner to the further bracket 76 enclosing an upper end
15 portion of the lead screw 72; an air-tight gasket 104
seals around the lead screw 72 towards a lower portion of
the bracket 76. A passage 106 in the bearing cap 102
allows air under pressure to be introduced to the chamber
formed between the bearing cap 102 and the bracket 76. A
20 passage 108 extends longitudinally along the lead screw 72
and opens at the lower end into the bore 46 in the carrier
36 above the upper end portion of the shaft portion 44. A
lower end portion of the lead screw provides a sliding seal
against the bore 46 of the carrier and likewise the shaft
25 portion 44 provides a sliding seal in the bore 46. Thus
air under pressure introduced through the passage 106
enters the bore 46 via the passage 108 to act on the shaft
portion 44 of the tool holder 26 to urge to its lowermost,
location position (in which it is shown in Figure 3). The
30 air pressure which may be supplied through the passage 106
may be adjusted to apply a preselected pressure on the tool
holder 26 for a reason to be discussed hereinafter.

The pick-up head 14 further comprises a plurality
35 of, viz. two, oppositely disposed pairs of orienting jaws
110, 112 mounted for movement towards and away from a



13.

1 component (not shown) carried by and abutting the datum
face 66 of a tool 20 mounted on the tool holder 26 when the
holder is in its lowermost, location position whereby to
engage and orient the component. The jaws 110, 112 have a
5 plurality of vertically spaced sets 114, 116, 118 of
cooperating datum faces which are disposed generally
transversely to the plane of the datum face 32 of the tool
20 in the holder 26. Each of these sets 114, 116, 118 is
disposed so as to be capable of orienting a component
10 carried by a suitable tool 20 positioned against the tools
datum face 66 of the tool, when the tool holder 26 is
located in a corresponding one of the datum positions of
the holder by appropriate rotation of the lead screw 72 to
move the carrier 36 and thus the tool holder 26 to the
15 appropriate datum position. The tool 20 used is selected
to be of most appropriate construction for handling the
particular component in question, the datum positions of
the holder 26 being selected so that the datum face 66 of
the appropriate tool will be appropriately positioned
20 vertically so that a component abutting the particular face
66 will be in register with the appropriate one of the sets
114, 116, 118 of datum faces of the jaws 110, 112.

As can be seen from Figures 3 and 6, the jaws
25 110, 112 are secured in an accurate location at lower end
portions of arms 120 which are pivotally mounted by pivot
pins 122-carried by parts of the body member 34. The arms
120 mounting an opposed pair of the jaws 110, 112 are
mounted for pivotal movement about horizontal, parallel
30 axes the axes relating to the jaws 110 being disposed at
rightangles to the axes relating to the jaws 112. The arms
120 are biased outwardly by a tension spring 124 of
generally circular form extending around upper end portions
of the arms 120 in grooves 126 therein. Each pair of jaws
35 110, 112 may be moved in synchronism towards one another by
similar means of which only the means operating the pair

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



14.

1 of jaws 110 will be described in detail. Each pair of jaws
may be operated independently of the other pair of jaws.

5 The means for moving the jaws 110 inwardly
towards one another (and towards a component carried by a
tool 20 in the holder 26 when the holder is in its datum
position) comprises a slide member 128 mounted for sliding
movement up and down an outer bearing portion of the body
member 34. A pair of rollers 130 is mounted for rotation
10 on the slide member 128 and engage inclined upper end faces
132 of the arms 120 carrying the jaws 110. Thus, when the
slide member 128 is forced downwardly, the rollers 130
slide down the inclined upper end faces 132 and force the
upper end portions of the arms 120 outwardly against the
15 action of the tension spring 124, thereby pivoting the jaws
110 inwardly towards one another. When the slide member
128 is lifted, the rollers move upwardly along the faces
132 thereby allowing the spring 124 to urge the upper end
portions of the arms 120 inwardly, pivoting the jaws 110
20 apart. The slide member 128 may be arranged to be raised
positively by suitable means or may merely be lifted by
action of the spring 124 upon removal of downward pressure
from the slide member. The slide member 128 is arranged to
be moved by means of a corresponding piston and cylinder
25 arrangement (not shown) carried by the head support member
32 and arranged to operate on a lever 136 pivoted on the
support member 32. A roller 138 carried by an end portion
of the lever 136 remote from the piston and cylinder
arrangement 134 bears on a collar 140 of the slide member
30 128. Thus operation of the piston and cylinder arrangement
pushes an end portion of the lever 136 adjacent the
arrangement upwardly causing the roller, 138 to move
downwardly thereby urging the slide member 128 downwardly
and thus the jaws 110 towards one another. Means for
35 operating the other pair of jaws 112 is generally similar
except that a slide member 142 thereof generally

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



15.

1 corresponding in function to the slide member 128 is
arranged to slide on an outer bearing surface provided by
the slide member 128 itself and has two recesses 144 at a
lower end portion thereof to accommodate the rollers 130
5 carried by the slidemember 128. The slidemember 142 is
operated by further piston and cylinder arrangement (not
shown) in a similar manner to operation of the slide member
128. Thus by appropriate timing of the operation of the
piston and cylinder arrangements operation of the pairs of
10 jaws 110, 112 may be timed to occur at an appropriate
moment, or indeed it is possible to cause only one of the
pairs of jaws to operate in appropriate circumstances, for
example when the component to be handled is of cylindrical
shape, in which case the component would be carried by an
15 appropriate tool grooved to receive the cylinder and only
one pair of arms would be used operating upon opposite end
portions of the cylindrical component (a so-called "Melf"
component) to both align the component lengthwise in the
tool and to orient the tool about the vertical axis of tool
20 holder precisely (it will ordinarily have been picked up in
substantially the correct orientation when loaded into the
tool holder 26).

The substrate support 22 is generally of
25 previously known construction and comprises a so-called X-Y
table having longitudinal rails 148 mounted on the frame 10
on which a carriage 150 slides lengthwise of the machine,
i.e. in the Y direction. The carriage 150 is arranged to
be driven along the rails 148 by means of a suitable drive
30 mechanism 146 e.g. a Rohlex drive under the control of
computer means of the machine. An optical position
determination system of known construction is disposed to
indicate to the computer means the precise position of the
carriage 150. Transverse rails 152 are secured on the
35 carriage and support means 154 are mounted for sliding
movement along the rails 152 transversely of the machine,

16.

1 i.e. in the X direction. The support means 154 is arranged
to be driven along the rails 152 to and fro in the X
direction by a suitable drive means 155 e.g. a Rohlex drive
system; an optical detection means of known construction
5 is mounted on the carriage 150 to indicate to the computer
means the position of the support means 154 transversely of
the machine i.e. in the X direction. By operation of the
two Rohlex drive systems, moving the support means 154 in
the X direction and the carriage 150 (and with it the
10 support means 154 mounted thereon) in the Y direction, the
support means can be moved through a full range of
operative positions.

The support means comprises a pair of parallel
15 rail members 156 which are horizontal and extend in the Y
direction and which provide two upwardly facing support
surfaces 158 on which pallets 160 may be mounted.
Substrates 24, on which components are to be placed, are
mounted on the pallets 160 for presentation to the
20 operative instrumentalities of the machine in precisely
known locations relative to datum positions of the pallets
160. Each pallet has two location holes therein at
diagonally opposite corners thereon, one of the two holes
being the datum position of the pallet. The pallets 160
25 can be located on the support surfaces 158 of the support
means 154 in one of two stations - a first, adhesive
dispensing station 162 or a second, placement station 164.
At each of the two stations 162, 164 are disposed locating
means by which substrates can be located at the respective
30 one of the stations 162, 164 and clamp means by which the
substrates may be clamped in the station. The locating
means and clamp means at each station 162, 164 are
identical and for convenience only those at the station 162
will be described hereinafter. The locating means
35 comprises two spaced pneumatic cylinders 166 (only one
visible on drawings) secured to the support means 154 with

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



17.

1 piston rods 170 thereof arranged to project upwardly
therefrom. The cylinders 166 are mounted one on each of
the rail members, positioned to register with the location
holes of a pallet. When a pallet 160 is to be placed in the
5 adhesive dispensing station it is rested on the support
surfaces 158 of the rail members 156 and moved into
position with the location holes substantially aligned with
the piston rods 170 which at this time are retracted within
the cylinders 166; when the pallet has been placed in this
10 position, the cylinders 166 are actuated to extend the
piston rods 170 from the cylinders 166 so that conical,
guiding, leading end portions of the rods enter the holes
in the pallets 160. The main body of the piston rods 170
below the leading end portions is cylindrical and
15 accurately machined and the cylinders 166 are accurately
located on the support means 154. The cylindrical portion
of the piston rod 170 of the leading pneumatic cylinder 166
is arranged to slidably engage in a circular hole (the
datum position hole) in the leading end portion of the
20 pallet 160 and the piston rod 170 of the trailing cylinder
166 (not visible in the drawings) is arranged to enter an
oval hole which is slightly elongated in the Y direction
(considered when the pallet is in the machine) but of the
same width as the diameter of the leading hole. Thus the
25 leading cylinder 166 cooperating with the leading hole of
the pallet 160 locates the leading end portion of the
pallet and the trailing hole and the trailing cylinder
locates the pallet in angular orientation about the leading
hole. The pallets 160 are of rigid construction, all of
30 similar dimensions. Datum surfaces which locate the pallets
160 in the vertical direction (the Z direction) are
provided by overhanging lips of the rail members 156 at
each of the stations 162, 164. The clamp means at each
station 162, 164 comprise two pneumatic cylinders 168
35 mounted on the rail members 156 positioned to register with
those diagonally opposite corners of a pallet 160 located

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



1 by the locating means in which the locating holes are not
disposed. On activation of the cylinders 168 (after a
pallet has been located by the cylinders 166) piston rods
of the cylinders 168 are moved into engagement with the
5 associated corners to raise the upper surface of the pallet
into engagement with and clamp the pallet against the datum
surfaces of the lips; thus, an upper surface of the pallet
is located accurately in the Z direction so that the height
in the Z direction at which components are to be placed can
10 be included in the information supplied to the computer
means.

The pallets 160 may support one or several
printed circuit boards in known positions relative to the
15 datum point of the pallet; should the board on which
components are to be placed already carry any component or
other structure projecting below a lower surface of the
substrate, appropriate openings may be made in the pallet
160 to accommodate the projecting portions. Alternatively
20 the substrate 24 may, itself, be a printed circuit board of
suitable dimensions, provided that the board is
sufficiently rigid, in which it is not necessary to use a
pallet.

25 The machine embodying the invention described
herein comprises two pick-up heads 14 as hereinbefore
mentioned, the heads being mounted on the head support
member 32 which itself is mounted for sliding movement
transversely of the machine (in the X direction) on the
30 bridge member 12 of the frame 10, above the substrate
support 22. The head support member 32 is mounted for
sliding movement on a rail system 174 secured to the bridge
member 12: wheels 176 mounted for rotation on the head
support member 32 run on the rail system 174 whereby to
35 permit the said sliding movement. The head support member
32 is moved along the rail system 174 by a Servo motor

19.

1 which rotates a shaft 178 mounted for rotation on the
bridge member 12 and drives the head support member 32
through a Rohlex drive mechanism. The position of the head
support member 32 transversely of the machine (in the X
5 direction) and thus of the pick-up heads 14 carried by the
member 32 is verified by an optical encoder system (not
shown).

As hereinbefore mentioned the carriages 16 on
10 which component supply magazines 180 and the tool supports
18 are carried are mounted one at either side of the
substrate support 22. Each of the carriages 16 is mounted
for sliding movement (in the Y direction) on rails 182, the
carriages being arranged to be moved by shafts 183 driven
15 by motors, through Rohlex drive mechanisms. Suitable
rotary encoders driven by toothed belts on the carriages,
are associated with each carriage to indicate the precise
position of the carriage 16 in the Y direction of the
machine to the computer means. Each of the carriages 16
20 mounts a plurality of component supply magazines 180 of
known type, for example tape feed magazines in which sticks
are carried in pockets in a reeled tape, so-called "stick"
feed magazines or vibrating trough feeders. Each carriage
16 may be moved on the rails 182 to present a component at
25 an outlet position of any selected one of the magazines 180
mounted on the carriage 16 at a pick-up position
associated with one of the pick-up heads 14. By movement
of the head support member 32 along the bridge member 12
one of the heads 14 associated with one of the pick-up
30 positions may be moved between a placement position 186 (in
which the head is arranged to place a component upon a
substrate carried on the substrate support) and a position
remote from the placement position adjacent the associated
pick-up position to pick-up components therefrom. As
35 discussed previously, tools carried by each of the pick-up
heads 14 can be moved vertically in the Z direction, by



20.

1 operation of the lead screw 72, both to pick-up components
at the pick-up position and to place components on a
substrate when the appropriate head 14 is in the placement
position 186. The two heads 14 are mounted side by side,
5 spaced apart in the X direction by a distance such that
when one of the heads 14 is in the placement position 186,
the other of the heads is disposed in register with its
associated pick-up position: thus when the tool holder 26
of a head 14 in the placement position 186 descends to
10 place a component on a circuit board carried by a pallet
160 located at the placement station 164, the holder 26 of
the head 14 in register with its associated pick-up
position may also descend to pick-up a component from the
outlet of a magazine 180 disposed at the pick-up position.
15 Having respectively placed and picked-up components the two
tool holders 26 may be raised and the head support member
32 moved in the X direction to bring the one of the heads
14 now carrying a component to the placement position 186
and to move the other head 14 above its associated pick-up
20 position to pick-up a further component for subsequent
placement. It will be realized that each head 14 moves to
precisely the same placement position 186 to place its
component. The substrate support 22 is moved by the X-Y
table arrangement so that any preselected point in the work
25 area of a pallet substrate 24 mounted in the placement
station 164 can be moved into register with the head in the
placement position 186.

As has been mentioned previously, a tool support
18 for an associated pick-up head 14 is carried on the
30 appropriate one of the two carriages 16: the tool supports
are both mounted at intermediate positions about halfway
along the carriage 16. Each tool support 18 comprises a
base 188 secured to the carriage 16 and slide member 190
mounted for sliding movement on an upper surface of the
35 base 188. The slide member 190 is retained on the base 188
by headed pins 192, the pins passing through slots 194 in



21.

1 the slide member 190 whereby to guide the slide member 190
for sliding movement in the X direction. The slide member
190 can be moved in the X direction by a piston and
cylinder arrangement 196 mounted on the frame 10, through a
5 linkage mounted on the carriages 16 to the extent permitted
by the headed pins 192 in the slots 194.

The linkage comprises a two arm lever 197
pivotally mounted on the carriage 16 and so positioned that
when the carriage is so positioned on the rail 182 that the
10 tool support 18 is at a tool-loading position,
corresponding with the pick-up position of the magazines
180, one arm of the lever is aligned with a piston rod 198
of the piston and cylinder arrangement 196. The other arm
of the lever 197 is pivotally connected to one end portion
15 of a link 199 the other end portion of which is pivotally
connected to one end portion of a lever 201 pivotally
mounted on the carriage remote from the arrangement 196.
The other end portion of the lever 201 is pivotally
connected to a connecting rod 203, itself pivotally
20 connected to a bracket depending from the slide member 190.
A spring 207 round the connecting rod 203 is interposed
between a collar 205 fixed to the rod and a guide 209 for
the rod 203 fixed to the base 188. The spring 207 urges
the slide member to the left (viewing Figures 4 and 5).
25 When the tool support 18 is at the pick-up position and the
piston and cylinder arrangement 196 is operated to extend
the piston rod 198 into engagement with said one arm of the
lever 197 whereby to move the lever 197, the linkage
arrangement causes the slide member 190 to move to the
30 right viewing Figure 4 to the position in which it is shown
in Figure 4, compressing the spring 207; when the piston
rod 198 is retracted the spring 207 returns the slide
member 190 to the left from the position in which it is
shown in Figures 4 and 5.

35 A plurality of cylindrical recesses 200 are
formed in the base 188, having their centres spaced along a



22.

1 line lying in the X direction. The recesses 200 are
dimensioned to receive a nose 202 which projects from the
collar 64 of a tool 20 at the opposite side of the collar
64 to the shank 54. Additionally the uppermost surface of
5 the base 188 is recessed to accommodate the collar 64 of
the tool 20. The slide member 190 has a slot 204 therein
extending in the X direction, the slot 204 being
sufficiently wide at all parts to permit the shanks 54 of
tools 20 accommodated in the recesses 200, to project
10 upwardly through the slot 204. The slot 204 has enlarged
portions 206 which are so dimensioned as to allow clearance
for the tool 20 to be withdrawn from the recesses 200
through the enlarged portions 206 when the enlarged
portions are aligned with the recesses 200. However when
15 the slide member 190 is moved so that the enlarged portions
206 and recesses 200 are not in register, portions of the
slide member 190 overlies the collars 64 of tools 20
received in the recesses 200 thereby retaining the tools 20
in the recesses.

20 The tool support 18 therefore comprises a
housing, provided by the base 188, by which tools are
supported in a plurality of positions, viz. in the recesses
200, with their shanks 54 projecting. The means for moving
the tool holders 26 which includes means for moving the
25 pick-up heads 14, and for moving the carriages 16 provide
means for relatively moving the tool holders 26 and tool
support 18 which are effective in the operation of the
machine to engage the shank 54 of one of the tools 20 from
a preselected one of the recesses 200 in the socket 52 of
30 the tool holder 26 thus to mount the preselected tool in
the holder. By moving the carriage 16 carrying the tool
support 18 along a first path (in the Y direction) and by
moving the associated one of the pick-up heads 14 along a
second path, viz. in the X direction, at rightangles to the
35 first path, the tool holder 26 may be aligned with a
preselected one of the recesses 200 of the tool support 18.



23.

1 When so aligned, movement of the tool holder 26 by
operation of the lead screw 72, in the Z direction can move
the holder 26 into engagement with the preselected one of
the tools 20 carried in the preselected recess 200 whereby
5 to mount the tool 20 in the holder 26, or, where a tool is
to be deposited from the holder 26, move the holder 26 to
place the tool 20 in the preselected recess. When a new
tool 20 is to be picked up by the tool holder 26 (a
previous tool having been removed) it will be necessary to
10 move the slide member 190 by operation of the piston and
cylinder arrangement to align the enlarged portions 206
with the recesses 200 (as shown in Figure 4) so that a
leading end portion of the tool holder 26 can be pushed
over the shank 54 with the shank 54 received in the socket
15 52 until the lowermost face of the holder 26 engages the
locating face 62 of the collar 64 and the balls 58 engage
the recess 56 in the shank 54. When it is desired to
unload a tool 20 from the holder 26, the holder 26 is first
aligned by moving the appropriate pick-up head 14 in the X
20 direction and the corresponding carriage 16 in the Y
direction, with the particular one of the recesses 200
designated for the particular tool 20 to be unloaded. The
slide member 190 is moved to align the enlarged portions
206 with the recesses 200 and the tool holder 26 is lowered
25 to place the particular tool 20 in its appropriate recess.
With the tool holder 26 still lowered the pressure is
removed from the piston and cylinder arrangement 196 and
the slide member 190 is returned by action of the spring
207 so that the enlarged portions 206 are moved out of
30 alignment with the recesses 200 and portions of the member
190 slide over the collars 64. The holder 26 is then
raised and the balls 58 leave the recess 56, being forced
outwardly of the socket 52 against the resilient biasing
provided by the rubber sleeve 60: means (not shown) may be
35 provided to assist separation of the tool from the holder
in addition to the action described above, if necessary.



24.

1 From the above it will be appreciated that various tools 20
carried by the tool support 18 may be interchanged for one
another during a cycle of operation of the machine,
provided that the machine is programmed to carryout the
5 necessary movements. In order to pick-up a tool from or
return a tool 20 to its appropriate recess 200 it is
necessary to move the head into alignment with the
appropriate recess 200. As the recesses 200 are spaced
apart in the X direction, the one of the pick up heads not
10 aligned with the tool support 18 will be disposed above the
substrate support but not normally at the placement
position 186 as most of the recesses will not be suitably
positioned to permit this. Thus when a tool change is
taking place, the pick-up head 14 not involved in the
15 change will remain idle.

The piston and cylinder arrangement 196 is also
arranged to operate the component supply magazines 180.
For example, in order to feed a component in a tape feeder
magazine to the outlet position of the magazine it is
20 necessary to index the tape forward by the distance between
adjacent components: a feed system, comprising a linkage
on the magazine is arranged to do this. The linkage is so
constructed that when a magazine 180 is positioned by
movement of the carriage on which it is supported in the
25 pick-up position an actuating lever of the linkage is
positioned in register with the piston rod 198 of the
piston and cylinder arrangement 196. The arrangement 196
is operated under control of the computer means at the
appropriate time in the operation of the machine to index
30 the component supply tape through one feed step thus to
move a component to the outlet of the magazine for picking
up by the associated pick-up head.

An adhesive dispenser 208 is mounted on the
bridge member 12, at the opposite side to the head support
35 member 32, above the adhesive dispensing station 162. The
adhesive dispenser 208 is mounted for movement vertically,



25.

1 in the Z direction, but cannot move in the X or Y
directions. The adhesive dispenser comprises a container
of known construction in which a quantity of a suitable
adhesive, for example an epoxy adhesive is contained. The
5 dispenser 208 is arranged so that drops of adhesive may be
expelled from a nozzle thereof by pneumatic operation, in
known manner. The adhesive dispenser 208 can be used to
apply adhesive to a substrate mounted on the support 22 in
the adhesive dispensing station 162 at any desired position
10 in the work area of the adhesive dispensing station 162,
the X-Y table of the substrate support 22 being operated to
move the appropriate point on the substrate 24 into
register with the adhesive dispenser 208. The adhesive
dispensing station 162 and placement station 164, and the
15 adhesive dispenser 208 and placement position 186 are
disposed in relation to one another such that a pick-up
head 14 at the placement position 186 places a component on
the same position on the work area of a pallet 160 mounted
in the placement station 164 on the substrate support 22,
20 as the adhesive dispenser 208 places a drop of adhesive on
the work area of a pallet 160 carried by the support 22 in
the adhesive dispensing station 162. Thus if both of the
pallets 160 at the adhesive dispensing station 162 and the
placement station 164 carry an identical array of
25 substrates 24 the placement head 14 at the placement
position 186 places its component at the same position on a
substrate in the station 164 as a drop of adhesive is
placed on the corresponding substrate at the station 162.
To achieve the necessary register between the positions in
30 this case it will be necessary to move the X-Y table only
to one position and then to activate a head at the
placement position 186 and the adhesive dispenser 208
simultaneously. thereby improving the throughput rate of
the machine. When all of the electrical components have
35 been placed on substrates 24 carried by a pallet 160 in the
placement station 164 the pallet 160 is removed and



26.

- 1 replaced by a pallet 160 which had previously been disposed
in the adhesive dispensing position 162 and on which
adhesive was placed by the dispenser 208 as the components
were placed on the preceding pallet at the placement
5 position 164.

The tool holders 26 further comprise a detector
which detects whether or not a tool 20 is present on the
holder 26 when a component is to be picked up during the
operation of the machine. Detector means (not shown) are
10 also associated with the vacuum supply to the passage 68
which can detect whether or not a tool 20 in the holder 26
has succeeded in picking up a component at the pick-up
position; other forms of detector for checking whether or
not components have successfully been picked up (and placed
15 on a substrate) may be used if desired instead of the
detector means in the vacuum system referred to above.

As hereinbefore mentioned the operation of the
machine is controlled by a suitable electronic computer
control system which is programmed by an operator,
20 conveniently by a so-called "walk through" method in which
the machine is moved at a slow rate by the operator to
perform the necessary sequence of operations which are
recorded in a memory for subsequent repetition. Before
starting the machine operation it is necessary to first
25 ensure that appropriate tools 20 are accommodated on the
tool support 18 on both of the carriages 16 and that the
magazines 180 on both carriages contain sufficient of the
correct components needed for the assembly operation
proposed. Suitable substrates 24 are first mounted in
30 known locations on appropriate pallets and a pallet
carrying the substrates mounted on the substrate support 22
in the adhesive dispensing station 162 as described above.
The X-Y table is then operated to move the pallet 160 in
the adhesive dispensing station 162 to align the adhesive
35 dispenser 208 with positions on the work area of the pallet
at which adhesive is to be placed and spots of adhesive are



27.

1 dispensed at the preselected positions on the substrates
carried by the pallet. The pallet 160 is then moved from
the adhesive dispensing station 162 to the placement
station 164 by the operator, at which station the pallet is
5 located; a further pallet 160 on which are also mounted
substrates 24 in positions corresponding identically with
those on the first pallet is then positioned at the
adhesive dispensing station 162. The X-Y table is again
operated to bring the adhesive dispenser 208 into register
10 with the various preselected positions on the substrates
carried by the pallet at the dispensing station 162 and the
placement position 186 into register with the corresponding
positions on the substrates 24 carried by the pallet 160 at
the placement station 164. At each of the preselected
15 positions a drop of adhesive will be placed on the
substrate in register with the adhesive dispenser 208
and/or a component will be placed on the corresponding
substrate at the placement station 164. The control system
of the machine is organised so that the appropriate one of
20 the pick-up heads 14 picks up the necessary component from
its associated supply of component supply magazines 180
carried by its associated carriage 16 and has the necessary
component available at the placement position 186 when
required for placement. In order to handle the necessary
25 components it will be necessary to ensure that the tool
holder 26 of the appropriate pick-up head 14 is provided
with a tool 20 suitable to handle the required component
and it will therefore be necessary to interchange tools
carried by the tool support 18 to achieve this. The
30 sequence of movement is arranged to ensure placing of spots
of adhesive and picking and placing of components using the
correct tools for the various components in the most
efficient manner. As will be recalled the tool holder 26
is urged downwardly by air under pressure admitted to the
35 bore 46. The pressure of air in the bore 46 is selected to
ensure that an adequate downward pressure is applied to a



28.

1 component placed on a substrate by the pick-up head 14 to
ensure good bonding to the substrate, while not exerting
sufficient pressure to cause any damage to the component.
In order to ensure that the components are positioned in
5 the necessary position and in the correct orientation the
control means of the machine is arranged to operate the
stepping motor 98 after a component has been picked-up and
oriented by the jaws 110, 112, to rotate the component to
the necessary orientation at which it is deposited on the
10 substrate. An optical system supplies a confirmation to
the machine when rotation of a component through intervals
of 90 degrees has been achieved.

A flow control means, adjustable by the operator
before the machine is started to the most appropriate
15 level, is provided to control the inward speed of the jaws
110, 112 (by controlling flow of air to the piston and
cylinder arrangements 134, 146). The inward speed of the
jaws is preferably set to be as rapid as possible to ensure
the most rapid machine cycle time, without risking
20 dislodging components which are held on the tool by vacuum:
too rapid an inward movement of the jaw may dislodge
components. When a component has been picked from the
pick-up position by a tool 20 in the tool holder 26 as
aforesaid, the tool holder 26 is raised by a suitable
25 amount under the control of the Servo motor 84 associated
therewith until the holder is in the appropriate one of its
datum positions, with the component aligned with the
appropriate set of jaws 114, 116, 118. As the tool holder
26 approaches the appropriate datum position the piston and
30 cylinder arrangements are operated (according to the
programming of the machine) to pivot the arms 120
inwardly, as discussed above, so that as the tool holder 26
reaches the appropriate datum position the component
carried by the tool 20 is engaged by the appropriate ones
35 of the pairs of jaws 110, 112. The tool 20 in the holder
26 will have been selected from the tool support 18 to be



1 appropriate for the dimensions of the component to be
picked up and the datum position to which the tool holder
is moved will ensure that with this appropriate tool, the
component is positioned correctly in relation to the sets
5 of orienting faces 114, 116, 118. The datum faces 114 are
intended to orient the smallest components, the faces 116
to orient intermediate sized components and the faces 118
to orient the largest components which can be handled by
the machine. In Figure 7 the jaws 110, 112 are shown
10 handling a larger component, a so-called S.O. component
213, with leads 214 projecting from the two, opposite,
longest sides. In order to make the necessary electrical
connections it is essential that these leads are located
correctly. The sets 116, 118 of datum faces are shaped to
15 achieve this by providing a recess 210 in the datum faces
of the end jaws 110 of the sets 116, 118. As can be seen
from Figure 7, an end portion of the body of the component
is received in this recess and the datum faces engage the
leads themselves so that orienting is achieved by
20 contacting the leads 214; likewise the set 118 of datum
faces of the pair side jaws 112 contact the leads 214.
As can be seen from Figures 7 and 9 the set 118 of datum
faces of the side jaws 112 is slightly angled: the angle
is chosen to effect a slight camming action of components
25 contacted by the datum faces 118 of the jaws 112 upwardly
towards the tool holder 26 so that the components are
pressed firmly against the tool 20 thereby ensuring that
when the jaws 110, 112 are opened, the components are
maintained in the correct location. As the side jaws 112
30 are closed against the component slightly before the end
jaws 110, this camming action takes place before engagement
of the end jaws 110 with the component. The smallest set
of orientation faces 114 is used primarily for orienting
so-called "chips", small capacitors and resistors.
35 Operation of the jaws is controlled so that the jaws 110
engage the component to be oriented slightly before the

1 jaws 112. Engagement of the component by the appropriate -
set 114, 116, 118 causes the component to be correctly
oriented and positioned on the tool 20. As the jaws orient
the component on the end of the tool 20 the head support
5 member 32 is moved in the X direction to carry the head 14
from above the pick-up position to position the head 14 at
the placement position 186 whilst at the same time the
substrate support 22 is positioning a particular locus of a
substrate carried on a pallet 160 in the placement station
10 164 in register with the placement position 186. When both
the substrate 24 and the appropriate head 14 are positioned
in the desired positions so that the head 14 is in register
with a predetermined position on the substrate 24, the
piston and cylinder arrangements are operated to open the
15 jaws 110, 112 thus to release a component, the component
being maintained in position on the tool by vacuum applied
through the passage 68. The carrier 36 and tool holder 26
are then lowered by the Servo motor 84 and lead screw 72 to
a position in which the component is placed on the
20 substrate: the level to which the carrier 36 descends will
depend on the thickness of the component to be placed and
on the substrate 24 but the carrier 36 normally will
descend to the same position relative to the substrate 24,
any variation in thickness being accommodated by movement
25 of the holder 26 relative to the carrier 36 against the air
pressure in the bore 46. However for very thick components
the lead screw operation will be controlled to ensure that
the tool holder 26 does not descend too far. The component
will be pressed against the predetermined position on the
30 substrate under a preselected pressure determined by the
air pressure in the bore 46 and held in that position for a
short time until the tool holder 26 is raised. The
selected pressure is such as to ensure adequate adhesion of
the component in the predetermined position without
35 significant likelihood of damage to the component. If
necessary during transport of the pick-head 14 from above



1 the pick-up position to the placement position 186 in its X
direction, rotation of the head by the motor 98 will have
taken place as hereinbefore mentioned.

After the component has been placed in the
5 desired position on the substrate 24 and the tool is to be
raised leaving behind the component it must be ensured that
the component remains on the substrate 24 and does not
adhere to the tool 20. To ensure separation of the tool 20
10 from the component a positive air pressure may be
introduced into the passage 68, instead of the vacuum, this
being necessary where large components are being placed as
the tools used in placing larger components tend to not
separate readily from the components. In any event, if no
15 positive pressure is used, the vacuum in the passage 68
must be reduced to atmospheric pressure to permit
separation: where smaller components are to be placed, use
of a positive pressure in the passage 68 may displace the
components from the desired position on the substrate and
therefore in this instance atmospheric pressure in the
20 passage 68 is preferred.

The noses 202 of the tools 20 are shaped
according to the components which they are intended to
handle, the larger components being arranged to be handled
25 by tools having noses with a larger datum face 66 than the
smaller components. In Figure 3 the tool shown is
particularly appropriate for handling the smaller sized
components. The length of the nose 202 projecting beyond
the collar 64 to the datum face 66 together with the datum
30 position to which the tool holder 26 is moved by the lead
screw 72 will determine which of the sets of datum faces
114, 116, 118 will engage a component carried by the tool
when the arms 120 are pivoted to move the jaws 110, 112
inwardly.

35 From the foregoing it will be seen that the
pick-up head of the machine described herein can handle a



32.

- 1 wide range of component sizes without interference by the -
operator during operation of the machine in a placement
operation, the jaws 110, 112 together with the appropriate
tools being capable of orienting components of a wide
5 variety of dimensions.

Although the machine has been described
hereinbefore in its use in placing components on spots of
adhesive applied by the dispenser 208, the components may
be placed at the station 164 on adhesive deposits supplied
10 previously. Likewise adhesive may be applied in the machine
for use in subsequent operations.

As previously mentioned the machine may handle
cylindrical components: in this case the tool used will
have a nose terminating in a recess complementary with the
15 cylindrical component to be handled and any one pair of
jaws will be used to locate the component accurately on the
tool, the recess being operative to position a component in
cooperation with the single pair of jaws. This system will
apply to so-called "Melf" components.

20

25

30

35



1 -

CLAIMS

1. A head for handling electrical components comprising a tool holder, means for moving the holder between a plurality of datum positions and further positions remote therefrom, the holder having means for interchangeably mounting a tool with a datum face thereof positioned at a predetermined position relative to the tool holder, the head further comprising a plurality of orienting jaws mounted for movement towards and away from a component carried by and abutting the datum face of a tool mounted on the tool holder when the holder is in one of the datum positions whereby to engage and orient a component carried by the tool, the jaws having a plurality of spaced sets of cooperating datum faces generally transverse to the plane of the datum face of a tool in the holder, each set of datum faces of the jaws being so disposed as to be capable of orienting a component carried by a tool mounted on the tool holder when the holder is at a corresponding one of said datum positions.

2. A head according to Claim 1 in which the means for moving the tool holder is mounted on a housing of the head to move the holder vertically between its datum positions and said positions remote therefrom and the sets of datum faces of the jaws are disposed to cooperate with a tool having its datum face located in a corresponding one of vertically spaced predetermined positions, each corresponding to one of the datum positions of the holder.

3. A head according to Claim 2 in which the jaws are carried by arms pivotted on the housing.

4. A head according to Claim 1 in which each set of datum faces of the jaws is constructed and arranged for operation on components within a range of dimensions.



34.

1 5. A head according to any one of the preceding
Claims in which the tool holder has a socket in which a
shank portion of a tool can be received to mount a tool on
the holder.

5 6. A head according to Claim 5 in which the
tool holder comprises retaining means which is resiliently
biased into a recess in the shank of a tool received in the
socket whereby to retain the tool on the holder.

10 7. A head according to Claim 6 in which the
retaining means comprises a plurality of balls held captive
in the holder but projecting into the socket, the balls
engaging in a recess in the shank to retain the tool on the
15 holder.

 8. A head according to Claim 5 comprising a
locating face against which a locating face of a tool abuts
when a tool is mounted on the holder whereby to locate the
20 datum face of the tool relative to the holder so that the
datum face of the tool is at said predetermined position.

 9. A head according to Claim 1 in which the
means for moving the tool holder comprises a lead screw
25 driven by a motor.

 10. A machine for handling electrical components
comprising a head according to Claim, 1, a tool support for
supporting a plurality of tools and means for relatively
30 moving the head and tool support whereby to mount a
preselected tool carried by the tool support on the tool
holder.

 11. A machine according to Claim 10 so
35 constructed and arranged as to deposit a first tool from
the tool holder in a preselected position of the tool



35.

1 support and then to mount a second tool from a second
preselected position of the tool support on the tool
holder.

5 12. A machine comprising a head according to
Claim 5 comprising a tool support for supporting a
plurality of tools and means for relatively moving the head
and tool support whereby to mount a preselected tool
carried by the tool support on the tool holder in which the
10 tool support comprises a housing by which tools are
supported in a plurality of positions with their shanks
projecting and the means for relatively moving the head and
tool support is effective in the operation of the machine
to engage the shank of a tool in a preselected one of the
15 positions in the socket of the tool holder whereby to mount
a preselected tool in the holder.

13. A machine according to Claim 12 in which the
tool support comprises means for engaging a tool carried by
20 the tool holder, separating it from the holder and
depositing it in a preselected position of the tool
support.

14. A machine according to any one of Claims 10
25 to 13 comprising means for moving the tool support along a
first path and means for moving the head along a second
path at right angles to the first path to align the tool
holder with a preselected one of the tools carried by the
tool support and means for moving the tool holder when
30 so-aligned into engagement with the preselected tool
whereby to mount the tool in the holder.

15. A machine according to any one of Claims 10
to 14 comprising means for supplying components to the
35 head, a support for a substrate on which components are to
be placed, and means for effecting relative movement



36.

1 between the support and the head whereby to ensure that the
head is in register with a predetermined position at which
a component is to be placed.

5 16. A machine for handling electrical components
comprising a head according to Claim 1, a support for a
substrate on which components are to be placed a carriage
mounting a plurality of component magazines and a tool
support, means for moving the substrate support along a
10 first path and a second path at rightangles to the first,
means for moving the carriage along a path parallel with
said first path whereby to present a component at an outlet
position of a preselected one of the magazines at a pick-up
position or to present the tool support in its tool-loading
15 position, and means for moving the head along a path at
rightangles to the first path between a placement position
at which the head is aligned by movement of its substrate
support with a predetermined position of a of the
substrate, a preselected position on the tool support which
20 has been moved into its tool-loading position by the
carriage, or with the pick-up position, whereby to place a
component on the substrate at said predetermined position,
to deposit a tool on, or mount a tool from, said
preselected position on said tool support, or to pick-up a
25 component at the pick-up position respectively.

17. A machine according to any one of Claims 10
to 16 comprising means for connecting a passage opening
through the datum face of a tool mounted in the tool holder
30 to vacuum.

18. A machine according to any one of claims 10
to 17 comprising means for rotating the tool holder of a
head through a predetermined angle.

35



37.

1 19. A head for handling electrical components -
comprising two pairs of opposed jaws, each jaw having a
plurality of orienting faces, the orienting faces of each
jaw being disposed to cooperate with corresponding
5 orienting faces of the other jaws of the head providing a
plurality of sets of orienting faces as the pairs of jaws
are moved towards one another in the operation of the head,
a component between the jaws being engaged by the orienting
faces of one of the sets as the jaws of each pair are moved
10 towards one another whereby to orient the components in a
preselected orientation.

 20. A head according to Claim 19 in which the
jaws of one pair are constructed to interengage between the
15 jaws of the other pair as the jaws of each pair are moved
towards one another.

 21. A head according to either one of claims 19
and 20 wherein a recess to receive a body portion of a
20 component is provided in the datum faces of at least one
set of datum faces of one pair of jaws so that the datum
faces engage leads of the component.

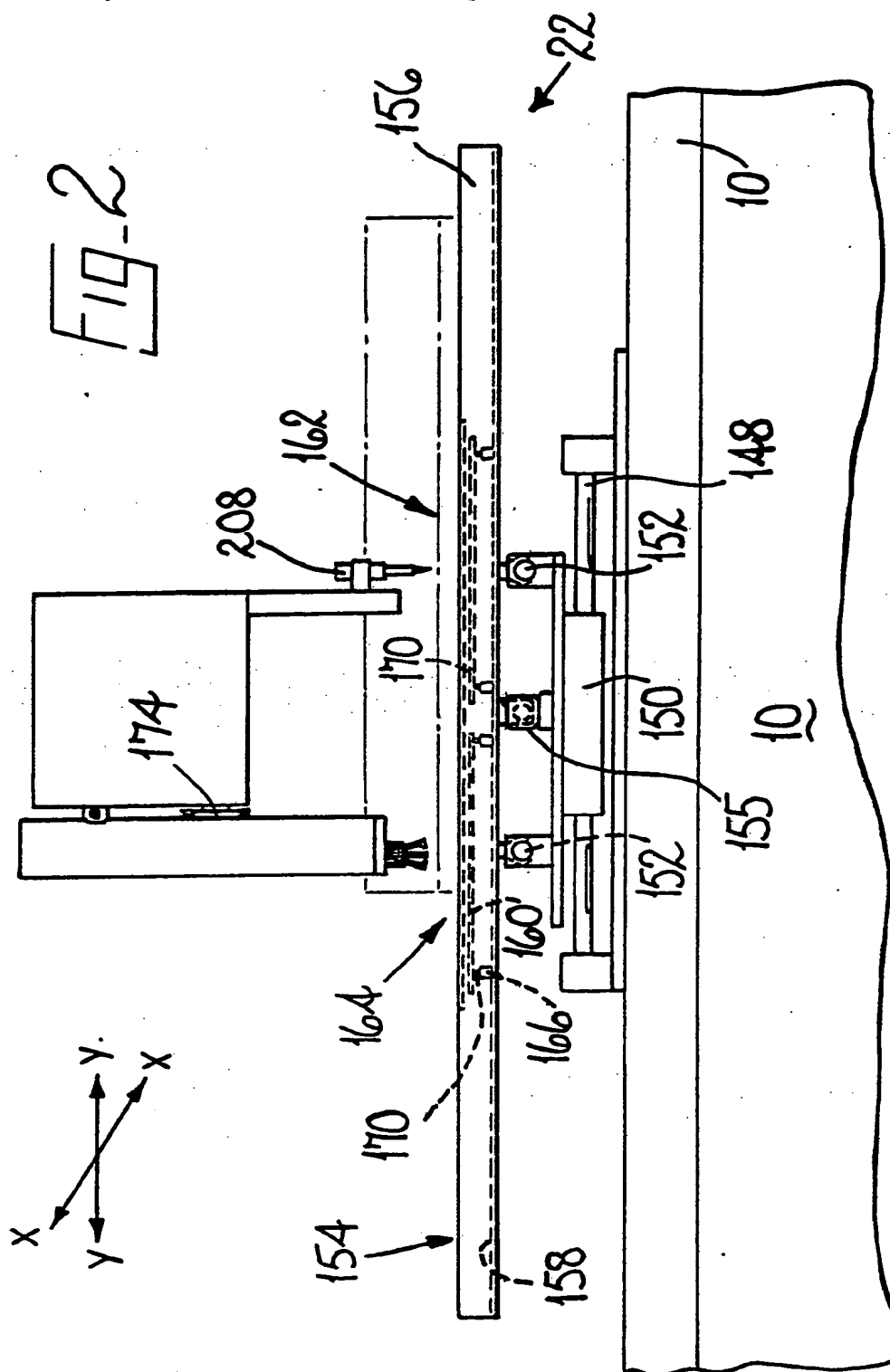
 22. A head according to any one of claims 19 to
25 21 wherein the datum faces of at least one set of faces, on
at least one pair of jaws are inclined whereby to provide a
camming action as the jaws are closed on a component urging
the component into engagement with a tool holder of the
head.

30

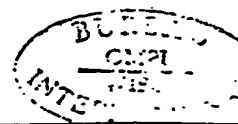
 23. A set of jaws for a head according to Claim
18 each jaw having a plurality of orienting faces, each
orienting face being arranged to cooperate with
corresponding orienting faces of other jaws whereby to
35 provide a plurality of sets of orienting faces.



2/7



SUBSTITUTE SHEET



3/7

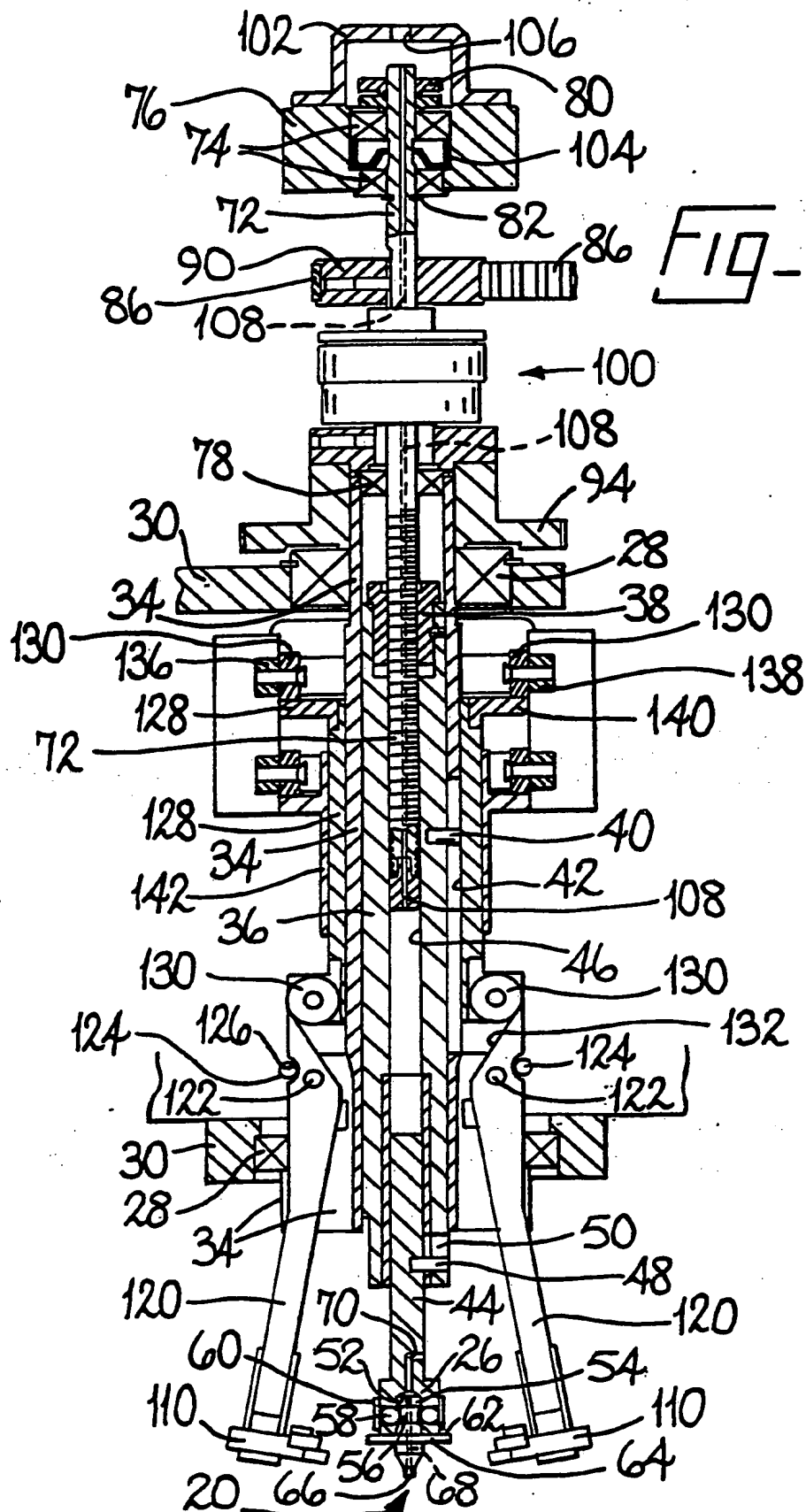
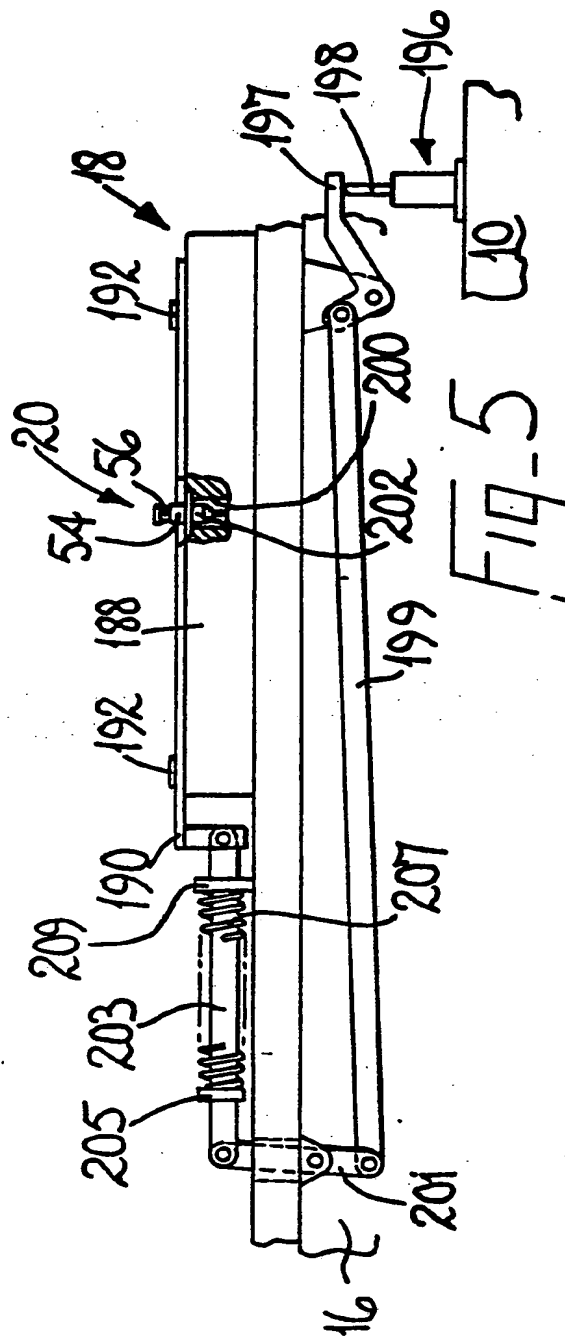
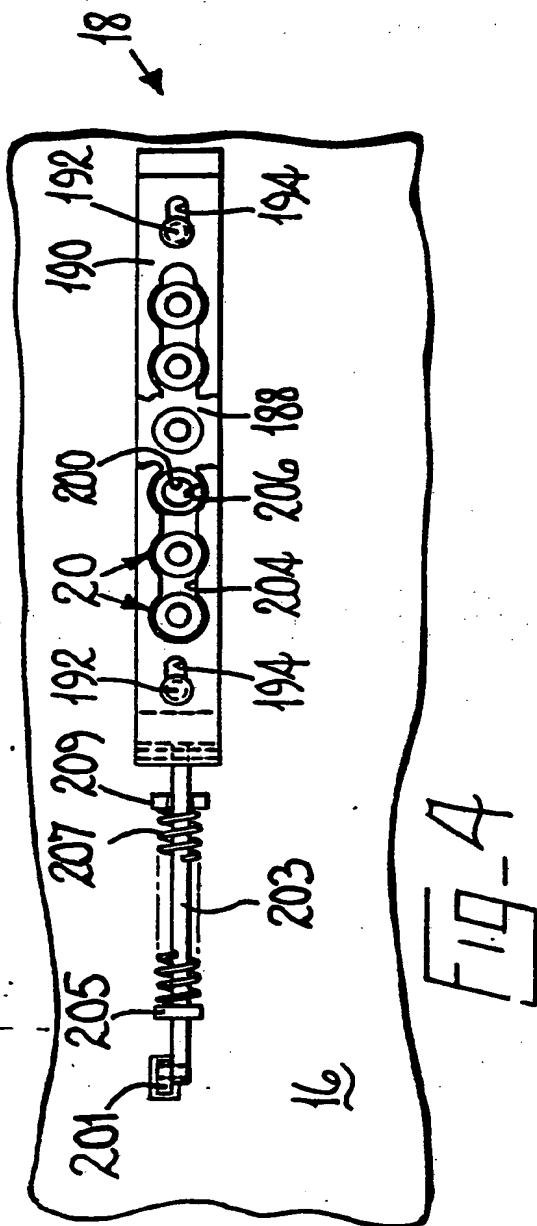


Fig. 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



4/7



5/7

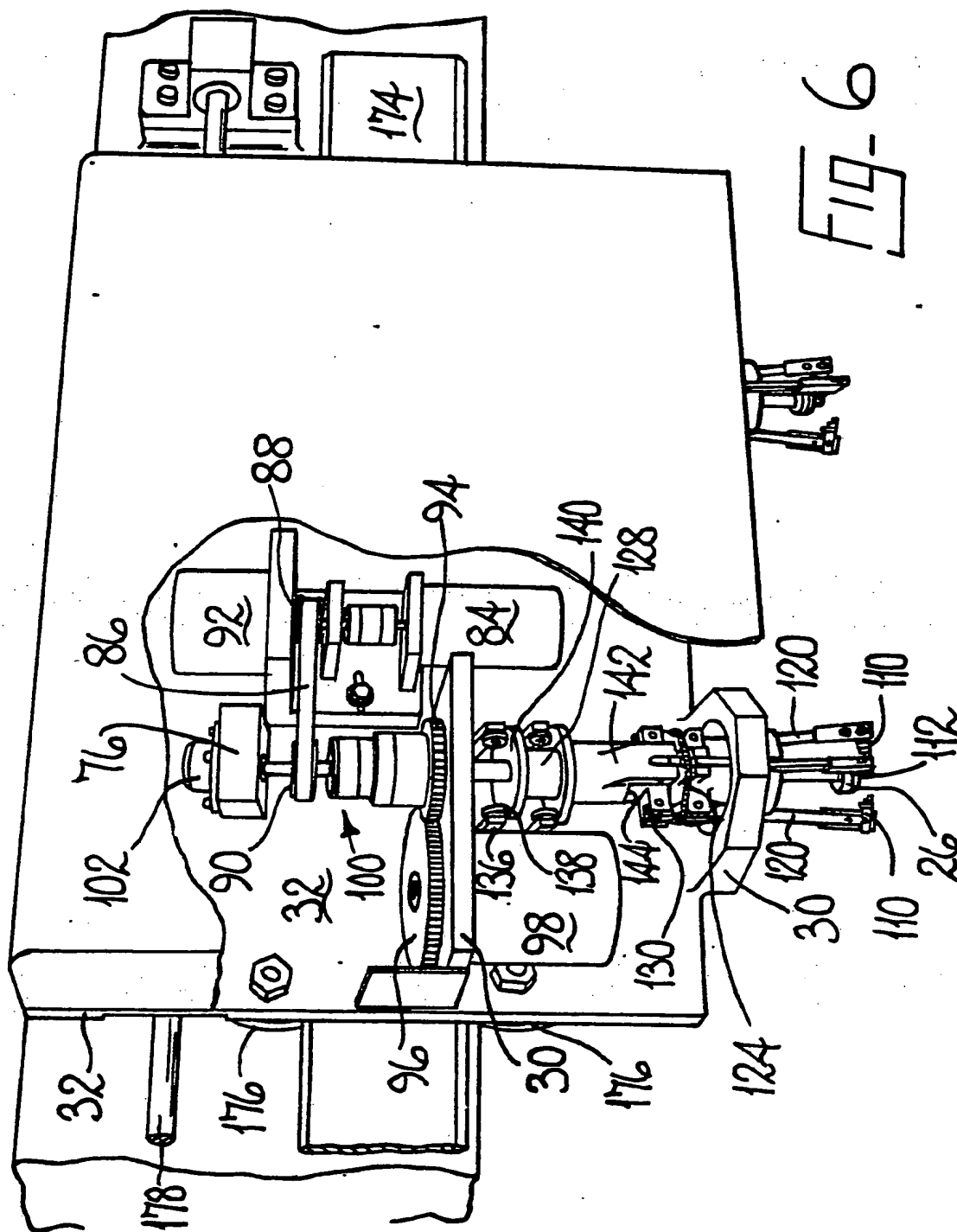


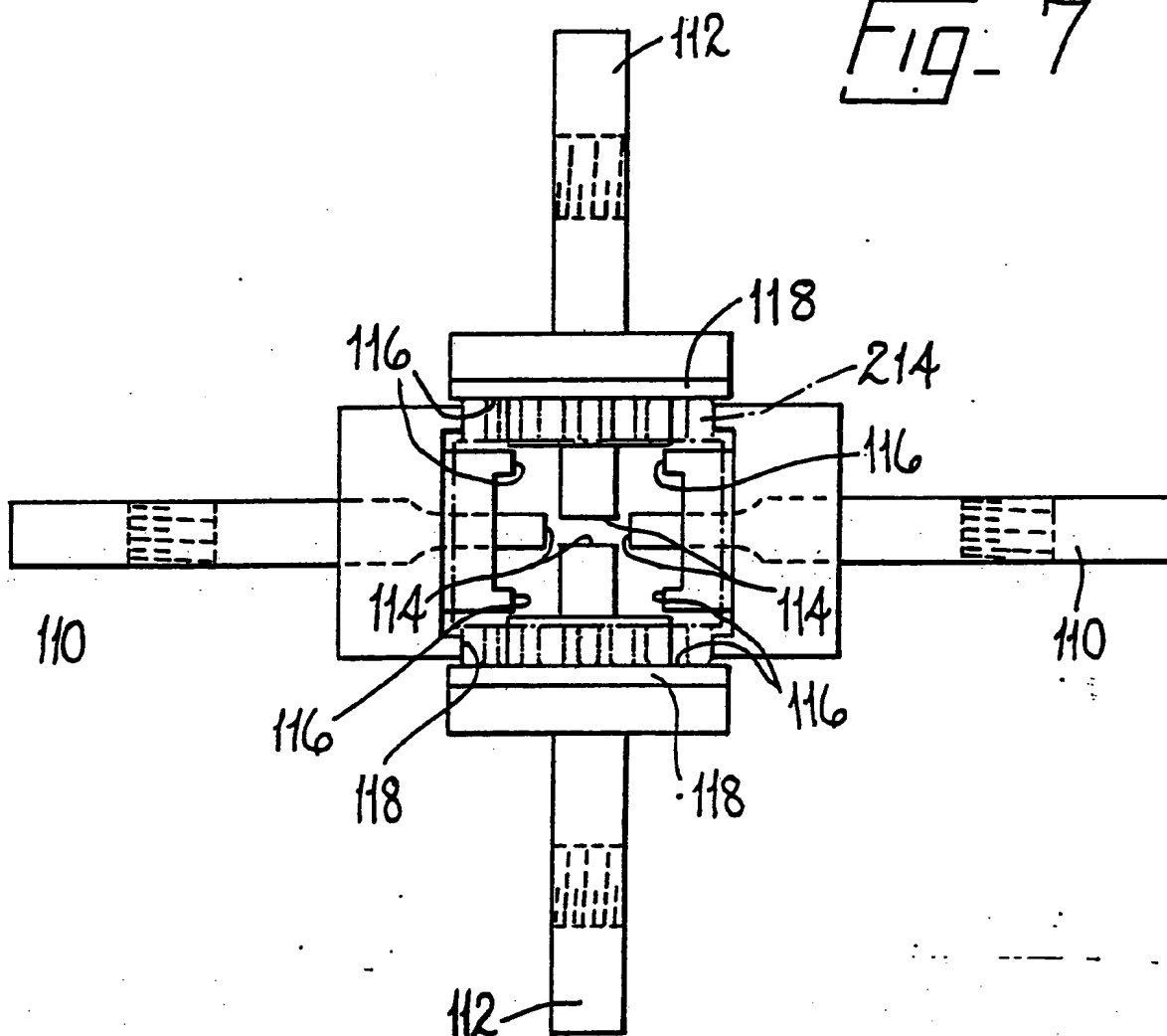
FIG-6

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



6/7

Fig. 7



SHIRSTITITS & SONS



7/7

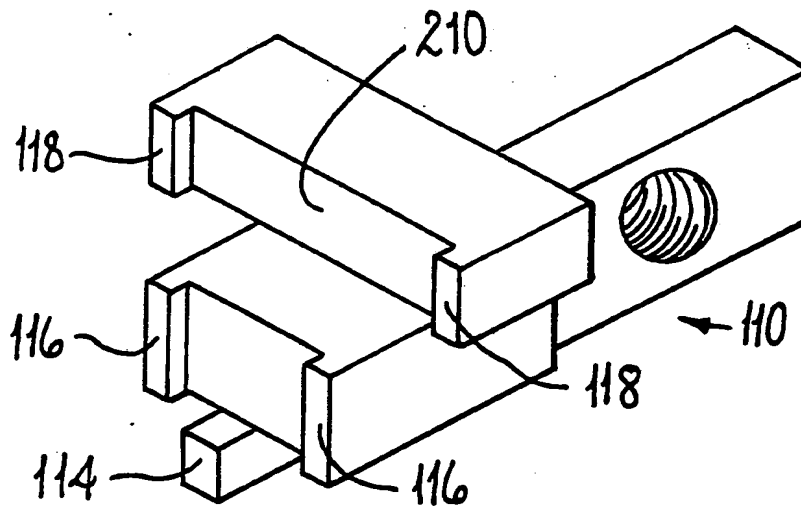


Fig. 8

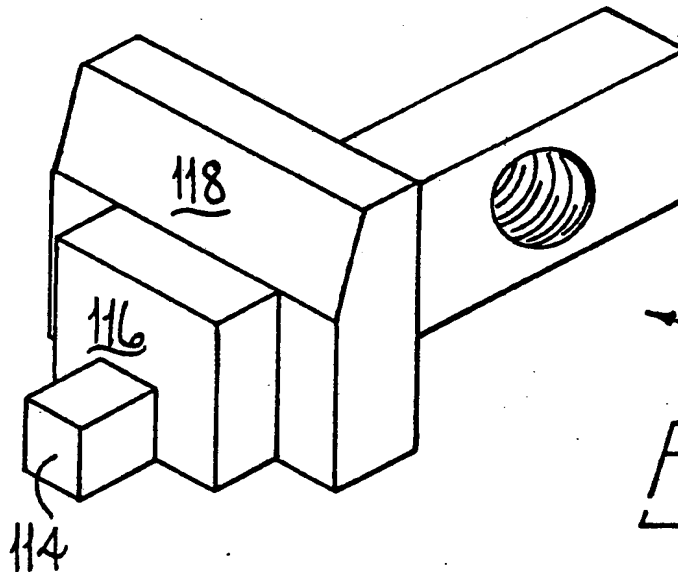


Fig. 9

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 84/00015

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) * According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC: H 05 K 13/04						
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;">Minimum Documentation Searched *</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Classification System</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Classification Symbols</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">IPC</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">H 05 K 13</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;">Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *</div>			Classification System	Classification Symbols	IPC	H 05 K 13
Classification System	Classification Symbols					
IPC	H 05 K 13					
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 14						
Category *	Citation of Document, 15 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No. 18				
A	US, A, 4290732 (MATSUSHITA EL. IND.) 22 September 1981, see column 2, line 46 - column 6, line 13; figures 2-9 cited in the application ---	1-3				
A	US, A, 4135630 (UNIVERSAL INSTRUMENTS) 23 January 1979, see column 14, line 8 - column 15, line 64; figures 4,7 and 11-13 cited in the application ---	1-3				
A	EP, A1, 0014940 (MATSUSHITA EL. IND.) 3 September 1980, see page 9, line 2 - page 10, line 2; page 23, lines 6-23; figures 5 and 29 -----	1-3,15				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents: 16</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>						
IV. CERTIFICATION						
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search * 19th September 1984	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report * 18 OCT. 1984					
International Searching Authority * EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	Signature of Authorized Officer 20 <div style="text-align: right;"> G.L.M. A. GUYDENBERG </div>					

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB 84/00015 (SA 6482)

This Annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 08/10/84

The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 4290732	22/09/81	JP-A- 55037283 CA-A- 1159482	15/03/80 27/12/83
US-A- 4135630	23/01/79	None	
EP-A- 0014940	03/09/80	JP-A- 55108796 US-A- 4329776 CA-A- 1127775	21/08/80 18/05/82 13/07/82

For more details about this annex :
see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82